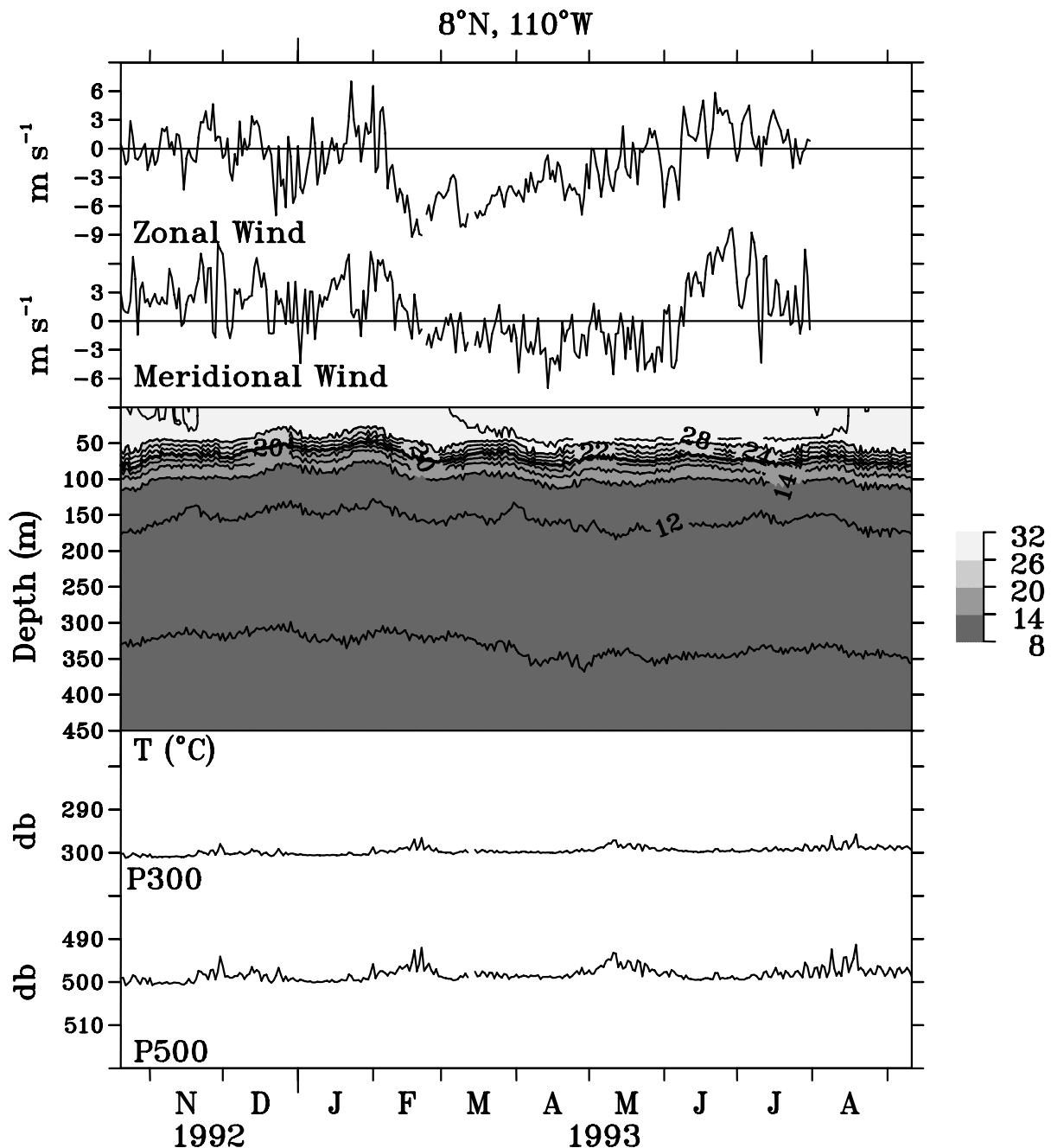


APPENDIX H

8°N, 110°W



	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Std. Dev.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>
P300	300.	0.8	296.	301.
P500	498.	1.5	491.	501.

Fig. H1. $8^{\circ}\text{N}, 110^{\circ}\text{W}$. Time series plots of zonal wind velocity, meridional wind velocity, contoured time series of remapped temperatures, and time series of 300-m (P300) and 500-m (P500) pressure sensor values.

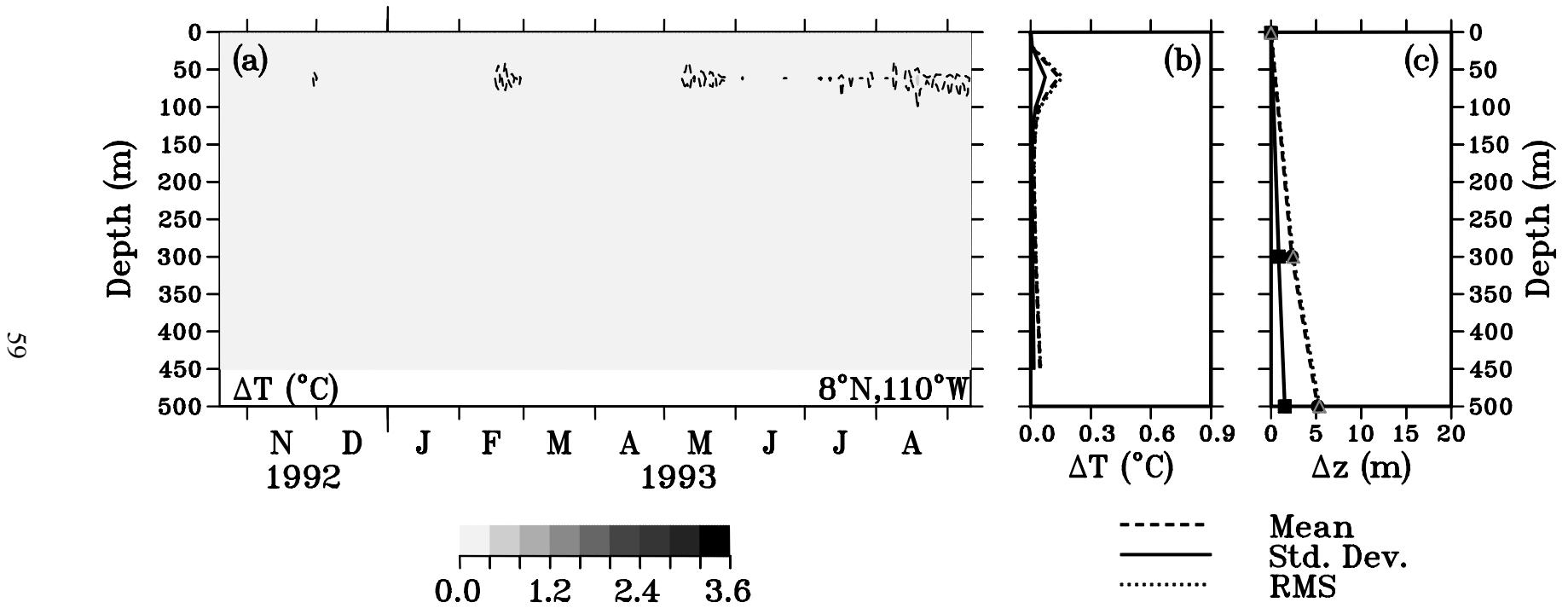
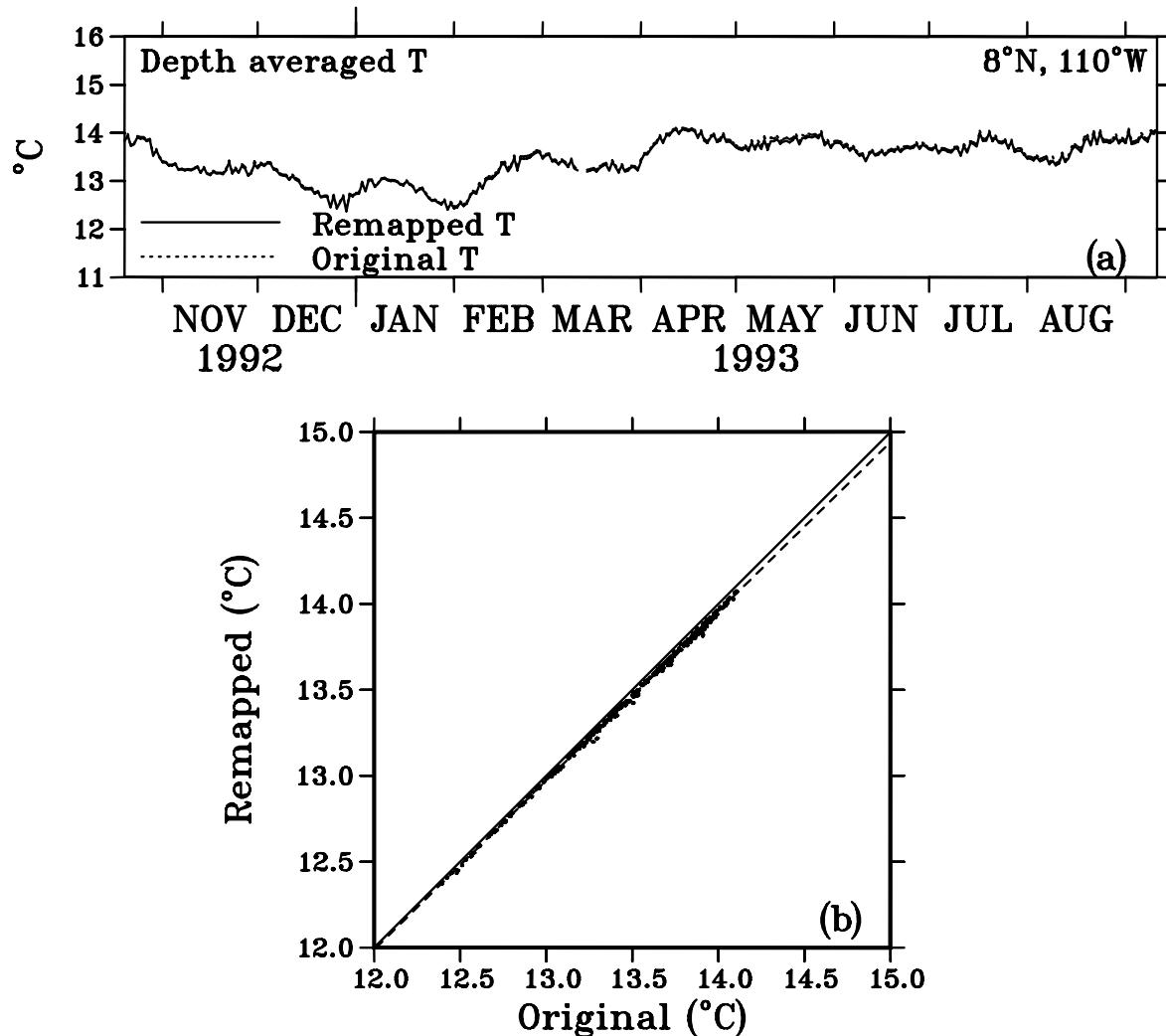


Fig. H2. $8^{\circ}\text{N}, 110^{\circ}\text{W}$ (a) Contoured time series of original temperatures minus remapped temperatures (ΔT). Shading interval is 0.4°C . Dashed line is the 0.2°C contour. (b) Profiles of mean (dashed line), standard deviation (solid line), and RMS (dotted line) ΔT . (c) Profiles of mean (dashed line), standard deviation (solid line), and RMS (dotted line) sensor vertical displacement (Δz). Symbols indicate the nominal depths of the pressure sensors.

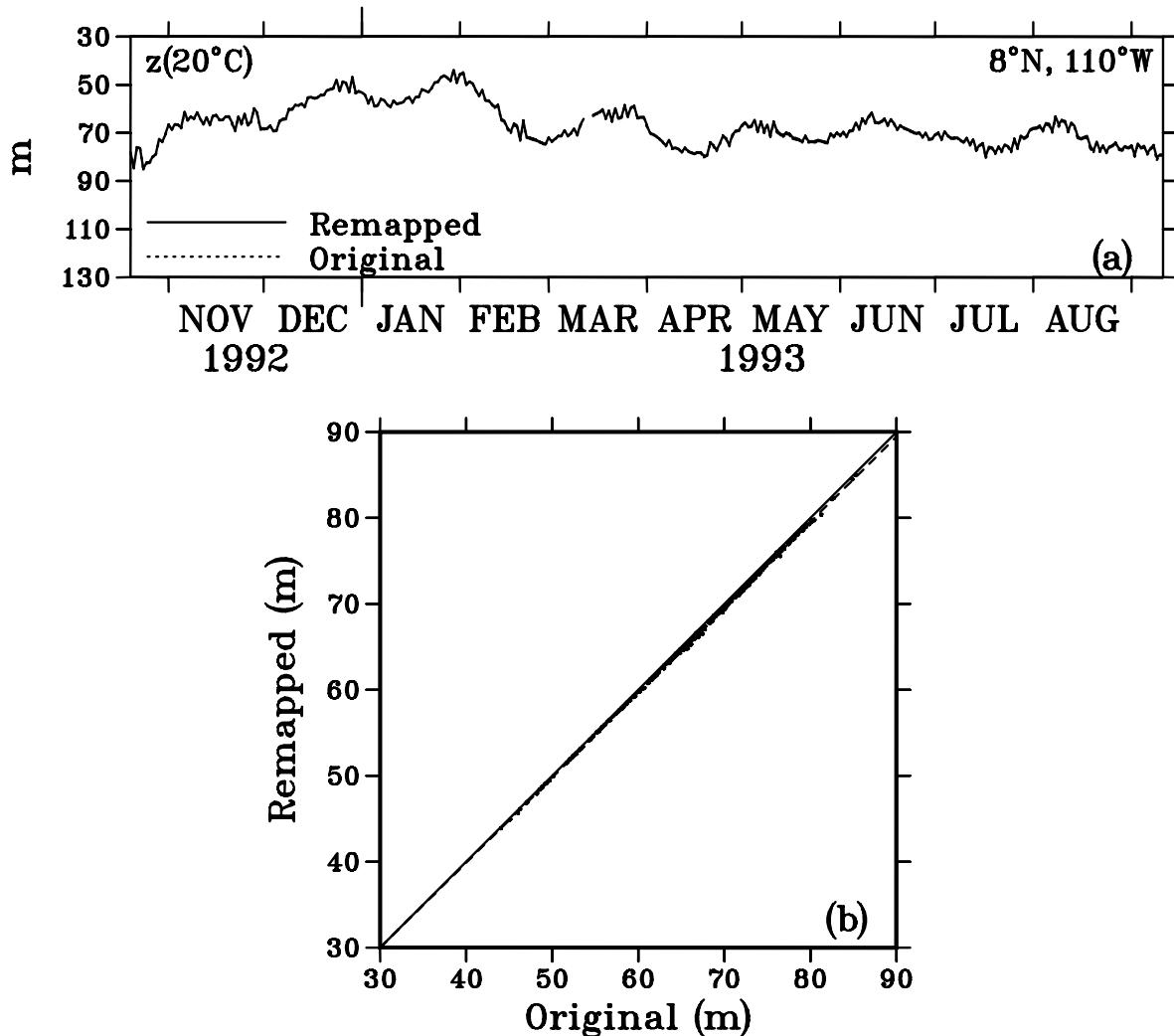


FROM 0000 20 OCT 92 TO 0000 11 SEP 93

	MIN	MAX	MEAN	STD DEV
x:	12.395	14.109	13.469	0.420
y:	12.373	14.073	13.434	0.414

n: 325 r: 1.00
 $y = a + bx$: a = 0.175 , b = 0.984 (Orth)
 Difference: RMS = 0.04, Mean = -0.04

Fig. H3. 8N°, 110°W, 0- to 450-m depth-averaged temperatures (T) calculated from original temperatures and from remapped temperatures. (a) Time series. Dotted line is T from original temperatures; solid line is T from remapped temperatures. (b) Scatter plot with T from original temperatures as the x coordinate and T from remapped temperatures as the y coordinate. The solid line is the 1:1 fit; the dashed line is the linear least squares fit where the intercept a and the slope b have been derived from orthogonal regression. The number of points in the regression is n ; the correlation coefficient is r .

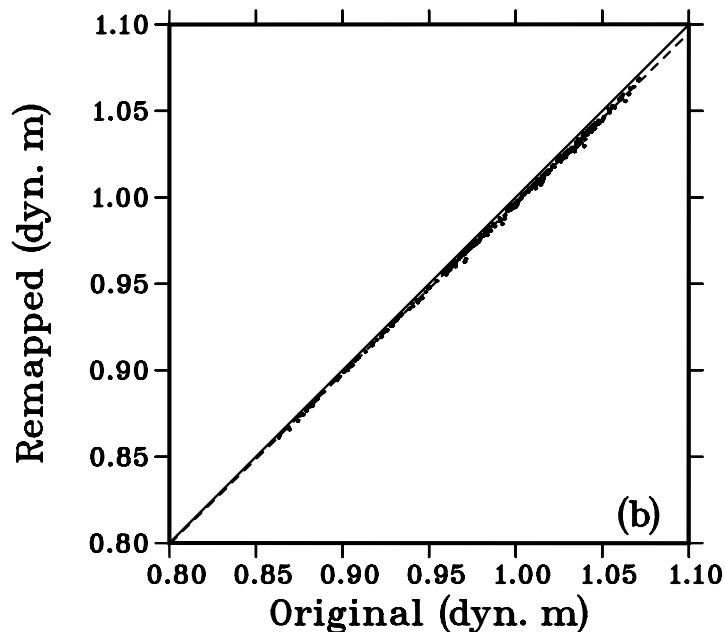
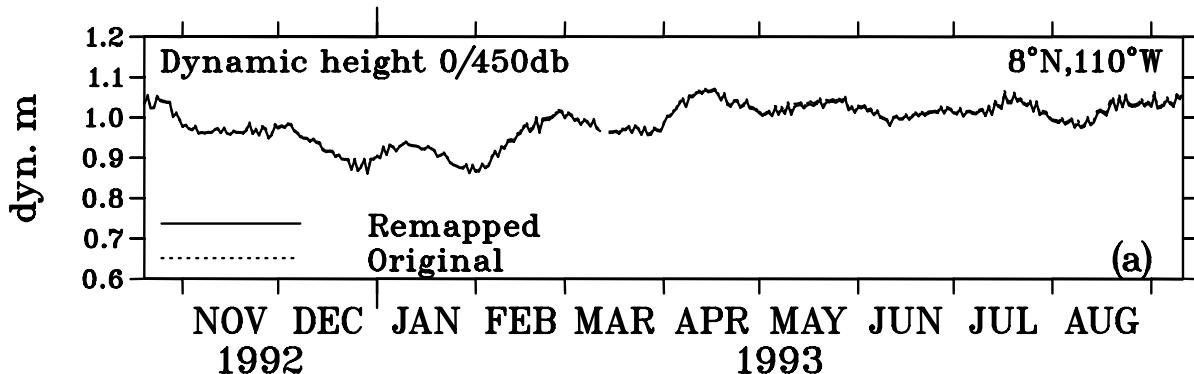


FROM 0000 20 OCT 92 TO 0000 11 SEP 93

	MIN	MAX	MEAN	STD DEV
x:	44.042	85.261	67.236	8.522
y:	43.881	84.982	66.878	8.445

n: 325 r: 1.00
 $y = a + bx$: a = 0.245 , b = 0.991 (Orth)
 Difference: RMS = 0.39, Mean = -0.36

Fig. H4. 8N°, 110°W, 20°C isotherm depth ($z(20^{\circ}\text{C})$) calculated from original temperatures and from remapped temperatures. (a) Time series. Dotted line is $z(20^{\circ}\text{C})$ from original temperatures; solid line is $z(20^{\circ}\text{C})$ from remapped temperatures. (b) Scatter plot with $z(20^{\circ}\text{C})$ from original temperatures as the x coordinate and $z(20^{\circ}\text{C})$ from remapped temperatures as the y coordinate. The solid line is the 1:1 fit; the dashed line is the linear least squares fit where the intercept a and the slope b have been derived from orthogonal regression. The number of points in the regression is n ; the correlation coefficient is r .



FROM 0000 20 OCT 92 TO 0000 11 SEP 93

	MIN	MAX	MEAN	STD DEV
x:	0.863	1.072	0.990	0.050
y:	0.861	1.069	0.986	0.049

n: 325 r: 1.00
 $y = a + bx$: a = 0.113E-1, b = 0.985 (Orth)
 Difference: RMS = 0.00, Mean = 0.00

Fig. H5. 8°N , 110°W , 0- to 450-db dynamic height calculated from original temperatures and from remapped temperatures. (a) Time series. Dotted line is dynamic height from original temperatures; solid line is dynamic height from remapped temperatures. (b) Scatter plot with dynamic height from original temperatures as the x coordinate and dynamic height from remapped temperatures as the y coordinate. The solid line is the 1:1 fit; the dashed line is the linear least squares fit where the intercept a and the slope b have been derived from orthogonal regression. The number of points in the regression is n ; the correlation coefficient is r .